



## FEDERAL ELECTION ON JUNE 27

### Daily Press Is In Hands Of Monopoly

OTTAWA (CPA)—When great cities like Windsor, Hamilton and London are subject to a monopoly in the newspaper field, freedom of the press is becoming only a mockery in Canada, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, told a Toronto audience in a large Easter-week rally here on April 21.

Mr. Coldwell cited disturbing examples of the monopoly trend in Canada's daily press. "During the past four months Canada's only labor daily (the *Gloucester Bay Gazette*) and Canada's only co-operatively-owned daily (the *Winnipeg Citizen*) have suspended publication," he pointed out.

In the 11 largest cities of Canada, nine are now serviced by only one daily newspaper, Mr. Coldwell said. Very recently the three dailies in Toronto had been reduced to two, and the two dailies in Halifax had been reduced to one, by monopoly pressure.

"The Toronto Star is one of the very few newspapers which does not give all-out support to the parties of Big Business. And you all know what the Conservative party through the Ontario government (Continued on Page 6)

### REMAINS IN CHINA



CHESTER A. RONNING, former C.C.F. leader, who as first secretary of the Canadian embassy staff at Nanking, is remaining at his post during the Communist occupation. Mrs. Ronning and three children returned to Canada early in the year and are now living at their home in Camrose. Following his discharge from the R.C.A.F. Mr. Ronning entered the diplomatic service and has since served in China where he formerly lived as a child when his parents were engaged in missionary work there.

### LIESEMER ON RADIO THURSDAY AT 9:15 P.M.

A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A., will be the speaker in the "Provincial Affairs" CBC Alberta network broadcast on Thursday, May 5, at 9:15 p.m. The talk will be carried by CFRN, Edmonton; CFCN, Calgary, and CHAT, Medicine Hat.

### Fear Unemployment Here

## Canadian Stowaways Seek Security In New Zealand

By MAURICE KITCHING

(CPA Correspondent)

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—Fearful of the threat of unemployment in Canada, four young men who arrived here as stowaways on the transpacific liner *Aorangi* told a dismal story of worsening conditions in the land they had left.

"Forty thousand are unemployed in Vancouver, and thousands more are jobless throughout Canada. The climb *ya-ye* there this winter was the worst in history. Soup kitchens have returned for the first time since the depression. Canada is no place to live in. That is why we stowed away," the young men said.

According to them, "in the Canadian winter the jobless can do three things—starve, turn criminal or live on charity."

### Want to Stay

Robert King, 22, and Ken Nevits, 24, said that they had been (Continued on Page 3)

## Dissolution Of Parliament Is Scheduled For This Week-End

By DORIS FRENCH

### Lewis Outlines Program

### 'CRADLE TO GRAVE' SOCIAL SECURITY

Our economy must be consciously planned instead of being allowed to gallop any way it likes, David Lewis told a capacity audience at the Talmud Torah Hall on Thursday evening. The C.C.F. national secretary also spoke in Calgary at a banquet and public meeting on Friday and met with the provincial board and C.C.Y.M. in Edmonton on Saturday.

Mrs. Nellie Peterson, president of the Alberta C.C.F., also spoke briefly. Our greatest difficulty, said Mr. Lewis, is to get the Canadian people to see the C.C.F. program in our terms and not as presented by our opponents.

The C.C.F. contends that in order to build a society of which we can really be proud, we must have an economy which contains in it three simple and reliable characteristics which Mr. Lewis named as:

1. An economy of full employment all the time.
2. An economy of a high income for our farmers all the time.
3. An economy of constantly expanding production all the time.

Workers, farmers and small business men, he said, are in constant fear of insecurity even in (Continued on Page 6)

OTTAWA (CPA)—Parliamentarians who assembled on Monday scarcely removed their hats or unpacked their bags. Everyone is expecting dissolution this week-end with the election taking place on Monday, June 27.

First move of the government was to set aside private members' rights to introduce their bills and resolutions, in deference to government business. This has happened repeatedly this session, and brought a protest on Monday from M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader.

C.C.F. resolutions which will remain untouched include a request for over-all social security, C.P.R. employees' pension right, Bill of Rights, greater use of Port Churchill, federal assistance to education, rail outlet from the Peace River, government control of coal, Crop Insurance Act, railroad branch lines in southern Saskatchewan, equal pay for men and women in federal industries, a committee on Veterans' Affairs. C.C.F. bills include three labor code amendments, a bill to bring the meat-packing industry under the federal labor code and a bill to lower the voting age to eighteen.

### Wooling, Quebec

Government bills to be given priority include two most helpful to Quebec: increasing the number of judges there, and continuing payment of family allowances for each child in larger families.

A resolution "setting forth the government's intention" in regard to old age pension changes is to appear though there is a chance the measure won't materialize this session.

### At Anglican Synod

### REQUEST ACTION ON CHILD WELFARE

That the Royal Commission investigation into child welfare conditions in Alberta be brought to public attention was the recommendation made by the 18th synod of the Anglican Diocese of Edmonton, which met in this city last week.

Request was also made that the provincial government implement recommendations in the report of the commission set up by the Alberta government following a survey prepared by Dr. Charlotte Whitton for the I.O.D.E.

The synod deplored the fact that copies of the commission's report have not been made available to the general public and the request was made to have copies printed for this purpose.



M. J. COLDWELL, M.P.

at a large Toronto rally pointed out that if the workers and farmers of Canada are on their toes "they can make both Messrs. Drew and St. Laurent look like Mr. *Dewey*."

## See Ontario With Large C.C.F. Bloc

TORONTO (CPA)—"Do not under-estimate the possibility of C.C.F. victory in the coming federal election," said M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader. He was addressing a large rally in the Central Technical School, Toronto, on April 21, and he reminded them: "The press does not expect it, but the press has not learned much from what happened in the United States last November when its predictions were so far from accurate. If the workers and farmers of Canada are on their toes they can make both Messrs. Drew and St. Laurent look like Mr. *Dewey*."

The "real issues" raised in parliament this year have all been put forward by the C.C.F., Mr. Coldwell said. Most of them had difficulty breaking through the "din of phoney issues which has been created by the official opposition and seized upon by the government." Nine vital questions affecting the people were named by Mr. Coldwell:

1. The government's abandonment of national health insurance.
  2. The government's total un-
- (Continued on Page 3)



### PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

No one looking for spectacular scenery would expect to drive half across the continent from Kansas City to California by the shortest route. In the eastern part of Kansas there is good farm land and there are prosperous homes, sleek looking cattle, and a general air of well-being. But as one follows Highway 64 through southwestern Kansas the landscape changes in character, the land becomes poorer, the places of habitation less attractive. Then in less than three hours we were in four States. If that seems a bit strange, take a look at the map. Leaving Kansas we crossed the narrow Oklahoma panhandle, then diagonally across the northwestern corner of Texas and into New Mexico. This is all barren, or nearly barren, range land. It stretches for hundreds of miles, most of it bare, rolling prairie or semi-desert, a lonely country. We stayed the first night outside Kansas City in a little town called Liberal near the Oklahoma border. The next day we drove steadily across New Mexico to Gallup, in the Indian country (Continued on Page 8)

# CCF Premier Gives An Account of His Stewardship

By Doris French

PREMIER Tommy Douglas of Saskatchewan spoke in the capital last Thursday, and all the old magic was there. The crowd of well-dressed citizens who filled the Chateau salon heard the confident story of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. recounted with that gay wit, those brilliant snatches of pure fun, and the quick-changing moments of ringing sincerity, which makes this little Scottish-Canadian-Socialist orator unique in our time.

Canadian history must reserve a warm and pleasant place for Tommy Douglas. He will brighten the dull pages of the text with his gift of imparting a cheerful, buoyant faith in mankind's future, his gift of making audiences feel how easy it is to work together and create a new world.

He told the story of security and freedom—of how the C.C.F. determined that social and economic security must be added to political democracy, though free enterprisers would like to "pretend they are mutually exclusive. Freedom and security must find a way to exist side by side, since both are equally essential to man's welfare. And without sacrificing any democratic freedom, the government of Saskatchewan had spent the past five years in building security to the very limit that a province could protect and promote the prosperity of its people.

There was the Farm Security Act, which gave Saskatchewan farmers a guarantee against eviction from their homes. The

federal government, he said, had lined up with the mortgage companies to "kill another section of that act, which would prevent interest from accumulating in crop-failure years. The labor legislation, guaranteeing union security and the highest minimum wage and workmen's compensation in Canada, offered equal security for wage-earners.

And educational facilities had been so extended that now no child in the province was deprived of a university education if he had the intelligence to qualify for a government scholarship. A million dollars was being set aside this year for scholarships. Modern high schools were made available throughout the rural areas, with dormitories or board money available for farm children who once could not have received secondary education. There was a penal reform program and a broad extension and humanizing of the social welfare program for old people, the blind, widows and orphans.

## \$10 as Against \$86

The car insurance issued by the Saskatchewan government provided protection for \$10 or less a year, equivalent to the protection given in British Columbia by a private company for \$86. The increasing problem of traffic accidents was reaching a figure of 2,000 people dead or injured every year. Most car drivers were unable to pay damages for which they were liable. Universal compulsory insurance was the answer. "This is an example," Mr. Douglas said, "of how less than a million people by pooling their resources can provide a measure of social security, collectively, that they couldn't begin to provide individually."

The private insurance companies had ridiculed the \$10 fee as "hopelessly inadequate." The government would go broke in no time, they said: "The first year we had a quarter million dollars left over. The second year we had a half million dollars, and the third year a million."

I like going broke that way," said Tommy Douglas. "And I expect the insurance companies have been going broke that way for years."

Hospital insurance was provided in Saskatchewan on the same principle. "We are using the old Chinese system of paying when you are well and can afford it," the little premier said. "Ten dollars a year isn't much for an adult to pay when he is in good health. But a thousand-dollar hospital bill is a great deal to pay when he is sick."

## Score Federal Inaction

Similar insurance ought to cover medical and dental services, too, and in part of Saskatchewan this was being done. But Mr. Douglas declared that a good health insurance program ought to be nationwide, and again he sharply condemned the federal Liberal government for delay and inaction. They had promised national health insurance in 1919, and today it seemed farther off than ever.

"Mr. St. Laurent is going around calling Mr. Drew the 'acme of reaction'." Mr. Douglas said. "That may be, but the Liberals are the acme of inaction."

## 3-Way Economic Activity

All this social security had its base on an expanding economy. The province of Saskatchewan was now offering proof that three kinds of economic activity could fit comfortably into a modern society. A very large area remained for private enterprise, an expanding field was well filled by the co-op, and certain other basic or monopolistic industries were best run by public ownership. Mr. Douglas claimed that the principle of Socialist ownership was proving itself in Saskatchewan. Telephone, power, bus transportation, fur and timber marketing, sodium sulphate extraction, insurance, all were highly successful government ventures providing cheaper and better services to the people and adding funds to the public treasury.

"Of the eleven crown corporations, ten have shown a profit every year," Mr. Douglas said. "The secondary industry, which we have closed down represents less than 1% of the capital invested. What we ran into there was a problem of distribution."

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PREMIER T. C. DOUGLAS

in referring to the private insurance companies' prediction that the C.C.F. government's auto insurance scheme would go broke in no time, said: "The first year we had a quarter million dollars left over. The second year we had a half million dollars, and the third year a million. I like going broke that way. And I expect the insurance companies have been going broke that way for years."

for our boots and woollen goods."

At the last, Mr. Douglas shifted to the federal scene. He scored the federal government, sharply for failing to plan for the "gigantic problems of peace". We in Canada are, "living on E.R.P. dollars," he warned. Our markets are going, and yet the government's post-war reconstruction plans have been completely shelved and forgotten, and "nothing is ready to meet the situation which everyone knows is coming."

"We are just drifting, along until we drift again into that economic depression which the war pulled us out of," Mr. Douglas said.

He compared the scanty efforts toward health and housing introduced by the Canadian government with the momentous achievements in those fields by war-damaged Britain.

## Loud Applause

The Ottawa citizens responded to Premier Douglas exactly as his own Saskatchewan audiences do. They applauded long and loud, and they were lifted out of their reserve sufficiently to ask some lively questions. An insurance adjuster stood up at the back of the

room to get answers to a list of questions—exactly those criticisms which have been spread abroad by the private companies and copied by certain newspaper editors.

"He asked about 'compulsion' and 'red tape'." He got neat, concise replies, which exploded the companies' case. He asked, finally, "Do you mean to say that under this Saskatchewan car insurance all the passengers in the driver's car, and all the passengers in the other car, are completely covered no matter who is liable?"

That was what he meant to say, said Mr. Douglas.

"An Adjuster's Heaven," "That," said the questioner, as he resumed his seat, "is an adjuster's heaven!"

And a middle-aged man in a dark business suit asked the final question. He said: "I must say, Mr. Douglas, that I came here tonight very much a skeptic. Now I've listened to all you had to say and it sounds very rosy. There's just one question I want answered: How are you paying for all this? How are you paying for all this? How are you paying for all this?"

A twinkle was growing in Mr. Douglas' eye.

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## SUGGESTIONS FOR PEACE

It would be difficult for anyone to name five people more eminently qualified to discuss the question: "Peace: How Can It Be Achieved?" than those five who composed the panel of the "nation's" dinner forum in the Waldorf-Astoria (N.Y.) on April 7. I know I would have gone a long way to hear them. Of course,



only a few people were able to attend this dinner. However, a report was given in a "Nation" editorial and I believe most readers of this column would like to know what were the general conclusions by these outstanding and specially qualified people of good-will on the prospects of achieving peace.

Here are the five: Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, president, General Assembly of United Nations and Australian Minister of External Affairs; Moshe Sharett, Israel Foreign Minister; William O. Douglas, of the United States Supreme Court; Romulo Gallegos, novelist and deposed president of Venezuela, and Freda Kerchway, editor of the New York "Nation". William Shirer, author and commentator, presided.

All were agreed that the United Nations should be supported as the basic instrumentality for peace; that a system of law must be developed to supplant the rule of force; acceptance of the principle that conflicting systems and theories can co-exist without war and that western nations must recognize the revolutionary world surge and make conscious effort on their part to end poverty, inequality and political reaction; co-operation with democratic forces in every country.

Mr. Sharett discussed the co-existence in Israel of different types of production and ownership from the ultra-capitalist to the ultra-socialist and collectivist. In this free and varied yet integrated order he saw the makings of a formula for lasting peace. Similarly, between nations, peace depends on the possibility of developing two distinct social and political civilizations side by side. The experience of Israel might offer a clue to the solution of the problem for world peace. He concluded with a challenge that there is a common world problem which overrides the conflict between two political systems. There is a common purpose, namely: The survival of mankind. War has ceased to be a gamble between victory and defeat for either party. It spells a certainty of destruction for both.

Dr. Evatt defended the United Nations and the critical need for maintaining it and working through it in spite of the fierce pressures exerted by a mounting clash of interests between the west and Russia. He mentioned the cases of Iran, Palestine and Kashmir as evidence of U.N. ability to solve difficult international problems.

Justice Douglass called upon the west to meet the Russian drive

## NEW SOLUTION FOR HOUSING PROBLEM!

OTTAWA (CPA)—Be of good cheer and take heart, a solution to the housing problem is in sight!

Or so says one newspaper sleuth, looking through the vital statistics just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The happy news is that the birth and marriage rates are both below last year's figures. Births in January this year were 9.8% down from births in January last year. Marriages are 13.5% down.

Overlooking the strong possibility that this may be a direct result of the shortage of decent living space, the newspaperman solemnly fills half a column with speculation about catching up to the "net family formation" if this trend continues.

Let's not be too harsh. It was a dull week for news in Ottawa.

## See Ontario With

(Continued from Page 1)

preparedness for economic depression.

3. The government's housing failure.

4. The ineffectiveness of our anti-discrimination legislation.

5. The discriminatory nature of our taxes.

6. The need for higher old age and blind pensions, and indeed over-all social security.

7. The effects of the abolition of price controls and subsidies.

8. The failure of the government to maintain a program of stability for agriculture.

9. The loss of our overseas markets.

"What of the Progressive Conservative party?" said Mr. Coldwell. "It has raised three issues—the Dominion-Provincial conference of 1945, the Hong Kong episode of 1942, and the condition of four North Star aircraft, whose pictures Mr. Drew saw in the Globe and Mail."

## Tories Tongue-Tied

The strike at Asbestos, Quebec, "one of the most disturbing episodes in recent Canadian history," had been raised in the Commons by the C.C.F. "A wholly-owned American company with the assistance of Mr. Duplessis and his provincial police have done untold violence to working, struggling humanity," Mr. Coldwell said. "The counsel for the company in this notorious strike is Mr. Ivan Sabourin, provincial leader of the Progressive Conservative Party."

with a positive democratic program which will embrace concrete measures to deal with social injustices on which the forces of revolt thrive. He specially mentioned world-wide undertakings to overcome the fundamental causes of economic misery: reclamation and protection of the soil and other primary resources, industrialization, land reform, hydro-electric development, and the utilization of such projects for the benefit of the multitude, not merely for the few at the top. His concluding words were: "If we throw the weight of our prestige and influence on the side of human rights the world over, the tide will turn and we will salvage even the waste lands of the world for the democratic cause. If we throw it on the side of reaction and vested interest the democratic cause will lose as steadily as it has in China."

Which everyone will agree was a mouthful for a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. To which all Socialists can heartily say, "Aye!"

"You know there are 13 Progressive Conservative members now representing Toronto and the Yorks in the House of Commons. Yet not one of them expressed one word of sympathy for the strikers. They all remained strangely tongue-tied for representations of strong working-class ridings."

"As the C.C.F. turned out provincial Tories from their Toronto seats last June, so it must turn out federal Tories whenever the election may occur," Mr. Coldwell told the cheering audience.

Mr. Coldwell said that both Liberals and Conservatives had opposed Bill 19, introduced by C.C.F. Member Arthur Williams, Ontario, to put the revocable check-off in the federal labor code.

## Farmer-Labor Unity

"If the government permits this bill to come to a vote I predict that most of the votes cast for it will come from C.C.F. representatives of agricultural ridings, and that many of the votes against it will come from businessmen and corporation lawyers who represent industrial ridings in Ontario. We must build real farmer-labor unity in Canada in support of the C.C.F. if we are to get the kind of legislation both farmers and workers desire," he said.

The C.C.F. had been alone last year in pleading for retention of commercial rent controls, which protected the small businessman. The large increase in the number of commercial failures since last year was in part a reflection of the disastrous rent boosts when controls were lifted. Eight grocery stores went bankrupt in 1948 for every one in 1946. Fourteen hardware stores and 17 fish and meat stores went bankrupt in 1948, whereas there had been no failures in 1946.

## Liberals Disintegrating

Mr. Coldwell charged that the Liberal party was "disintegrating," but was "trying to build Mr. Drew into such a great bogey that it can use him to scare people into voting Liberal, not realizing the fundamental similarity between the two."

In the five provinces from Ontario westward, the C.C.F. holds 75 seats, while the Liberals hold only 25 seats in provincial legislatures. Sixty-four other Liberal M.L.A.'s got elected with "open, public Conservative support," Mr. Coldwell pointed out.

## Largest Group With C.C.F.

"By their speeches and votes both the Liberals and Conservatives are opposed to, economic planning to prevent depression, both are opposed to price controls and subsidies, both are opposed to health insurance, orderly marketing of agricultural products, union security, subsidized low-cost housing, and the excess profits tax. We must turn both the old parties out of government at once. Just as the C.C.F. has now the largest bloc of seats in the four western provinces and is likely to increase its numbers from there, so I believe the coming election will see the largest bloc of Ontario members at Ottawa sitting with the C.C.F."

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## Stowaways Seek

(Continued from Page 1)

living on the Salvation Army in Vancouver for the last four months. "Everything seemed hopeless," said King, "and as we had heard a lot about New Zealand we came aboard the Aorangi. We don't mind serving in prison as long as we don't have to go back."

In their opinion, the Canadian government did not seem to be doing much about unemployment. It had sent the minister of fisheries from Ottawa to investigate the situation, but his arrival in Vancouver was treated as a joke.

King said that the compulsory unemployment insurance scheme gave some relief, but it had its difficulties. To be able to draw \$12 a week (with the cost of living at about \$20) a man had to work and pay in for 160 consecutive days. "But it's hard to work for that length of time without being fired," said King.

Nevits thought the Marshall aid plan had something to do with high unemployment in Canada, through decreasing the fruit, logging and fish trade with Britain.

## Work and Security

"All we want," the four young men told N.Z. reporters, "is to find a place where we can work and live with some security."

Their story was featured in the N.Z. Press, where there are fewer than 100 unemployed (in nearly two million people) and about 20,000 jobs waiting to be filled.

The day before the Canadians arrived the Court of Arbitration, which fixes wages for all workers

under industrial awards or agreements—which means most people—decided that the economy of the country was sound enough to give an all-round increase.

The four stowaways were each fined £20, or in default four weeks' imprisonment. Having paid their penalty, they can stay in New Zealand.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise."

That Biblical advice is being followed by Dr. T. G. Schneirla, at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. His full-time job is watching various kinds of ants, to see what they do and why they do it.

Schneirla says the lessons thus learned help to explain "human behavior." That is, what people do and why they do it.

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## JOB TO DO

DEMOCRATIC Socialism is the most powerful idea in the world today. It is the alternative to Capitalist failures and oppressions. It is a bulwark against Communist tyranny. It is the instrument of this era's determination to avoid war and depression. It is the most widely accepted political philosophy of our time.

In Canada it is the responsibility of the C.C.F. to teach this idea of government. An election is a test of the determination of every C.C.F. member to play his part in the molding of a better world.

The C.C.F. is what it is partly because it is financed by the people. One way in which nearly all can help is with dollars. Members have never failed the movement in this respect yet. We are confident that all will accept a share in the responsibility of putting the election fund "over the top".

## DOUBTFUL VIRTUE.

IT IS odd that politicians should try to make a virtue of the fact that they call an election before their full term is complete. In fact, governments use their power to set election dates simply in what they conceive to be their own interests.

That the Liberals have called an early election should alarm the people of Canada. It simply means that the government believes that conditions now are better than they are shortly going to be. They want to face the electorate before the inevitable consequences of their policies become evident to those who cast the ballots.

On June 27 people should judge the government not by conditions as they are at the moment so much as by the obvious conviction of the government that it is better for them that they should not be judged by conditions a year hence.

## THE C.C.F. AND MILK

THE C.C.F. believes in the use of controls and subsidies where required to achieve worthwhile social purposes. How it works can well be illustrated in respect to milk.

In 1945 the federal government was subsidizing milk. Producers were getting a fair return. But the price to consumers was only 11c per quart. It was possible for the average home to pay for all the milk the children would drink.

But the Liberal government, in keeping with its own traditions and with the principles of the Tory and Social Credit parties, removed the subsidy and the price controls. Two years later milk was 19c. But producers as well as consumers were suffering. Milk consumption in Canada was down 6½ million quarts per month.

Producers fared better when controls were on. Children got more milk when controls were on. Yet the C.C.F. stands alone in its belief in government interference with the "natural laws of supply and demand".

## PROFITS

THE McMillan lumber interests made a profit of \$7 millions in one year on an investment of \$28 millions. The price of lumber put homes out of the reach of thousands. Canada Packers cleaned up \$625,000 speculating in butter. Housewives were looking for a substitute they could afford. Massey Harris tripled its profits in three years. Parity prices remained a farmer's dream.

Steel companies would not increase their productive capacity because of doubt that profits would be forthcoming. A hundred thousand small businessmen were unable to get steel products on which their living depended. The cement monopoly decided it was more profitable to produce at pre-war levels than to build more plants. Edmonton had to postpone its paving program for lack of cement.

Profiteering like that, and the restrictions imposed on our whole economy by private decisions made wholly on the basis of the profit motive, are what the C.C.F. is against when it declares its opposition to the "profit system". It is not re-busmen derive from their enterprises.

## THE THIRD COLUMN

HATS OFF TO BRITAIN  
Catherine Bauer in the December 1948 issue of "Task", an American planning and architectural journal:

"The current scene in housing, and city building has a special significance—it is one basic test of the will to survive. The British people, although facing a dire emergency, have made bold and progressive long-term decisions about the future of their cities and countryside, while we in America—in the midst of a record boom—have not even figured out how to build houses for our veterans. The British may be harassed and temporarily frustrated by the inability to realize their bold plans as rapidly as they had hoped, but they have already influenced the planning philosophy of a dozen other countries."

## ★ S.C. WILL-O'-THE-WISPS

Calgary Herald, April 21:  
"As an exercise in economic double-talk, the national Social Credit party's latest statement on financial policy is hard to beat. The policy, laid down last week by Solon Low as part of Social Credit's program for the next federal election, pursues all the traditional monetary will-o'-the-wisps and even manages to dream up a few new ones."

"The platform also makes the astonishing statement that if an exporting nation piles up credits with one of its customers, the customer is 'not under obligation to the exporter. If the credit is not used in a certain space of time, it is subject to cancellation.' Does it really think anybody is going to do business on this basis? The eventual result would be that nobody would get any credit at all, but would be obliged to pay cash in advance."

"The program as a whole bears strong evidence of the heavy Social Credit fallacy that money, somehow, is important in itself and that pieces of paper printed by the Bank of Canada have some inherent value. It's a most engaging theory, with only one serious disadvantage: It doesn't work."

## ★ ENRICHMENT OF THE POOR

John W. Vandercork in Harper's Magazine, March issue:  
"But what has so profoundly altered England as to make whole stretches of it scarcely recognizable has been the relative enrichment of the poor. In the past ten years the number of workers earning between \$12 and \$40 a week (after the payment of income taxes) has increased from 6,320,000 to 13,175,000. The number in the \$20 to \$40 a week category has risen from 1,820,000 to 5,225,000. And there are now half again as many who can spend a weekly wage of between \$40 and \$80."

"By that reckoning, at least half the families in the British Isles are materially better off than they were a few years ago. They dress better. They are fast beginning to enjoy better housing. They have gained conspicuously in self-confidence. In spite of the insistence of the government that no further improvement in the standard of living is possible before 1952, most ordinary people give every outward token of being happier."

FOOTPRINTS  
DEMOCRACY—  
A SOCIAL FAITH

BY J. P. GRIFFIN



"Look at the wild birds—you Heavenly Father feeds them—Are you not worth more than birds?"

FREE men are loyal to the values and processes of democracy. First of all to themselves as human beings of dignity and worth. The little child crying, "Let me help Daddy", is giving expression to one of humanity's deepest desires, for no one can be truly happy unless he feels he is of value to someone else. Nor can a nation prosper whose citizens cannot feel in their everyday life that they have a vital part to play in its successes and have a responsibility for its failures. It was this consciousness of dignity and worth which inspired the British people as they faced the threat of imminent invasion, and which gave them the courage and stability in defence of their homeland which won the admiration of the world. It is the conviction in the minds of the British voters that they have, at last a parliament which recognizes their human dignity and worth that has given the Labor government its almost unbroken record of successes at the polls.

Free men will be loyal to themselves because they know that the qualities of self-respect and personal integrity are of the first importance to them. Too often the business man however is compelled to make a choice between loyalty to his ideals, and loyalty to those dependent on him for support. A young veteran had a filling station beside a highway between two

widely separated towns. When he complained to the company which sent his gas out to him by the truck load, that he was often short on the gallons of gas for which he was charged, he was told, "Well if you find yourself short you'll just have to make it up the same as we do." In other words he must cheat his customers as his suppliers had cheated him, or else!

In other ways too capitalism violates, humanity's fundamental feeling of dignity and worth. Contemptuous treatment of Labor by legislatures, and the unceasing smear propaganda, which fills some sections of the press, are both evidence of a dictatorship which seeks to undermine the innate dignity of free men—Nor is this all. When the Tory hirelings of industry bomb the unemployed at Regina, and when the Liberal stooges gas them in Vancouver, and when "Duplessis" police terrorized the workers, and beat them up in Asbestos—when these things are done by those who profess to be the defenders of democracy—then we know how hypocritical such protestations are.

The task then which faces free men is that of organizing society so that economic imperatives shall no longer compel them to compromise by their self-respect. Only an equality of opportunity, by virtue of co-operative ownership and endeavor can provide the proper incentives for free men. It can never be done again under the worn-out concept of hired hands. Men will respect those who respect them.

## No Time To Lose

By Mrs. Nellie Peterson,  
President, Alberta C.C.F.

Nearly everyone, after reading this year's federal government budget knew that an election was on the books before fall. Now everyone knows that the date is June 27th. But no one knows what the "voice of the people" will have said on June 28th.

The C.C.F. may or may not be the next government of Canada, but at least the C.C.F. is very



likely to be so large a group at Ottawa that its voice will be the deciding one in many an issue of vital importance to the welfare of Canadian people. This means that right now, in one of the busiest seasons of the year for the farmer (probably a good Liberal reason for an election in June) C.C.F. people will have to deliberately and efficiently plan time for the very important business of democratic action. The time to start is today!

The People's Own Party  
Democracy is not just a matter of going out to vote once every four or five years; the vote becomes merely a rubber stamp for the political parties of Big Business unless the citizens of a nation have taken the time and the thought to build and support a political party of their own making—a political party which in its program and in its activities ex-

presses the needs of the 99%. Such is the C.C.F.

This election will set the pattern for the next four or five years. Even as a matter of plain dollars and cents nothing can be more important than C.C.F. influence in securing for Canadians a continuing guarantee of prosperity and security.

Growing C.C.F. Strength  
Very recently Mr. St. Laurent made the prediction that the Liberal party would win the next election, or that no party would win a majority. The first part of this prediction is the usual home-touting of the old-model party, but the second part is of very great significance for it indicates that little doubt remains of the growing strength of the C.C.F. throughout Canada.

Thank the C.C.F.  
The C.C.F.—at dissolution of parliament, Canada's third largest party—has provided, both in and out of parliament, the only expression of an ever-growing "progressive" public opinion, which feared as that is by the politicians in Ottawa, has compelled the Liberal government to take some tottering steps toward alleviating its own most potent injustices. When you count a Liberal "stealing", thank the C.C.F.

Big Business Campaign  
The C.C.F. and the C.C.F. alone can be trusted to continue to express the real needs of the people of Canada. Because this is a (Continued on Page 6)



## C.C.F. Notes

BOWNESS C.C.F. TEA  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4

A May tea will be held in the Rex Theatre, Bowness, Alberta, on Wednesday, May 4, from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m., under the auspices of Bowness C.C.F. ladies and friends.

During the afternoon the following tables will be featured: Home cooking; sewing, white elephant, candy and book exchange.

An invitation is extended to all C.C.F. members and friends from the community and the city of Calgary. Let's all turn out and make this one of the many successful events we are going to have this year. Mrs. P. J. Katalay is in charge of arrangements.

Nominating Committee  
Named in Calgary

A joint convention of Calgary East- and West-Federal C.C.F. Constituency Associations was held in the Danish Canadian Club Hall on Monday. It was decided to call a nominating convention not later than May 5—and the convention gave notice to this effect. The

## THE HONOR ROLL

Amounts turned in by canvassers for membership and People's Weekly subscriptions:

Edmonton	David Lewis Meeting	\$44.00
	Harold Dieckson	30.00
	Miss Mary Crawford	10.00
Macleod	R. Lunstad	20.00
	N. Holger Fransson	14.00
	Marion Mosley	8.00
Stettin	J. Pack	24.00
	P. J. Pigeon	16.00
Bruce	Mrs. M. Thorsley	14.00
	Chris Sorenson	12.00
Ponoka	A. D. Olson	36.00
Redwater	Glen V. Newell	18.00
Lad Ste. Anne	R. Rose	76.00
	Rudolf Jager	12.00
Okotoks	High River	16.00
	Mrs. S. Buckland	16.00
Peace River	S. D. Simpson - Walter Ramsey	12.00
Willingdon	Tom Kokotailo	10.00
Pembina	Robert E. Mohrman	8.00
Medicine Hat	W. J. Harper	6.00
Acadia	Coronation	4.00
	A. S. Augland	

exact date is to be set by the provincial constituency executive.

A nominating committee consisting of Jack Peters, George Ellin-

son and Aylmer Liesemer with Gladys Dynes as secretary, was set-up. Any "person" wishing to place the name of a member before the nominating committee should contact Miss Dynes at once. It was decided that the nominating convention would determine whether or not candidates would be placed in the field in both constituencies.

Mr. T. A. Petersen of Rosedale, president of Bow River Federal constituency, and Mr. Ray Wood of Carstairs, director, were present. Bow River Federal constituency will reach a decision separately. The convention asked the present federal constituency representative on the Provincial Board, Mr. Joe Sykes, Calgary West, and George Ellinson, Calgary East, to continue in office until the next provincial convention.

CITY NOMINATIONS AT  
I.O.O.F. HALL, MONDAY

Joint nominating convention for East and West Edmonton federal constituencies will be held on Monday, May 2, in the I.O.O.F. Hall (upstairs), at 8:15 p.m.

## Camrose Women's Club

RAISE \$2,000 FOR  
C.C.F. SINCE 1946

Camrose Women's Club met at the home of Mrs. G. Y. MacPhee on Monday, April 25. Mrs. J. Arnskov was co-hostess. The members felt that the delegates were most generous in giving a collection of \$50 at the convention tea and \$20 towards tickets on the blanket.

A short silence was observed to the memory of Mrs. Betty Olson, a dear old lady, who passed away this month in Hancey, B.C. Mrs. Olson had been a cheerful and valued member for the past few years, and formerly lived at Bawlf, where she was an ardent C.C.F. supporter. A memorial to her memory will be given to the Camrose Lutheran Sunset Home.

Plans were made for a spring tea and sale to be held May 21 in the U.F.A. Hall.

Questions on C.C.F. policy for a federal government, were discussed, and then answered from the booklet "Security For All". Mrs. Falconer led in an informative discussion on current events.

Mrs. Adamson, as secretary-treasurer, submitted a detailed report of finances since the club started in 1946. Some \$2,000 has passed through the books in memberships, subscriptions,

## Calling All Women

A spokesman for the People's Lobby at a Board of Education meeting in California objected to raising salaries of teachers off the ground that "too much pay vulgarizes the teaching profession".

One might comment that too little pay tends to eliminate the teaching profession altogether, and with it the educational opportunity of our children, and their chances not merely of earning reasonably good incomes, but of fitting themselves for citizenship in a democracy. It is at least debatable whether we can dispense, even among teachers, with the vulgar habits of eating, wearing clothes and living in houses. Too ethereal a teaching body might have faults, too.

We may not kindle when we will  
The flame that in our souls  
resides;  
The spirit moveth and is still,  
In mystery our Life abides.

But tasks in hours of insight  
willed,  
May be through years of gloom  
fulfilled.

With aching hands and bleeding  
feet  
We dig and heap, lay stone on  
stone;

We bear the burden and the heat  
Of the long day and wish 'twere  
done.

Not till the hours of light return,  
All we have built can we  
discern.

—Matthew Arnold.

"Oh, do not pray for easy lives.  
Pray to be stronger men. Do not  
pray for tasks equal to your  
powers. Pray for powers equal to  
your tasks. Then the doing of your  
work shall be no miracle, but you  
shall be a miracle. Every day you  
shall wonder at yourself—at the  
richness of life which has come to  
you by the grace of God."

—Anonymous.

## Thriving CCYM in Calgary

By A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

Organized just fall, a 'teen-age high school' C.C.Y.M. has been holding weekly meetings ever since. The group came into existence first at the request of two boys and, shortly after, officially affiliated with the national C.C.Y.M.

Original officers were Roy Paul as president, Bernie Newby as secretary, and Dave Zahara as treasurer. Partly to coincide with the annual executive elections of the Calgary C.C.F. Constituency Association, and partly to provide an experienced officer body for each September school term, the club decided to hold its annual elections in March.

The present list of officers is: President, Brian Smith; vice-president, Cecil Wontner; secretary, Bernard Elliot; treasurer, Dave Zahara; C.C.Y.M. representative to the Calgary Constituency executive of the C.C.F., Roman Serebriuk. Roy Paul is going to the University next fall and the C.C.U.P. can look forward to a live-wire recruit from this southern city.

Shortly after organization last fall, the new C.C.Y.M.'ers obtained their first experience in election work by distributing literature in the civic election. The club was well represented at the provincial convention banquet when Bill Irvine spoke and several have been attending the regular monthly C.C.F. executive and membership meetings. For the David Lewis meeting on April 22 the boys, along with members of the New Era Club, and under direction of Jim Kerr of the New Era, delivered handbills from door to door. C.C.Y.M. members acted as ushers

at the Lewis meeting. Cecil Wontner gave a two-minute talk just prior to David Lewis' address. Several members enjoyed the banquet held prior to the meeting.

The weekly meetings last about an hour. They consist of a short business period—sometimes not so short—and then a discussion period on a topic chosen two weeks in advance. With that much warning each member is as well informed as the individual whose turn it is to introduce the topic and the discussions are lively.

## Lead Panel Discussion

The regular May membership meeting of the Calgary Constituency C.C.F. will see four members of the C.C.Y.M. leading the meeting with a panel discussion on "What Can We Do About the Educational System in Alberta?" This club is really doing things!

The plan of the C.C.Y.M. is to bring Grade X students or younger into the group each year so that the club will never die out. And they are looking forward to entering the Calgary New Era Club for young people, or the C.C.U.F.

The Calgary C.C.Y.M. will welcome new members—particularly more girls!—as the boys still outnumber the girls. So, if there are any C.C.F. boys and girls of 'teenage in the city who would like to get into a really lively group come out to the next meeting. Meetings are held every Wednesday night at 7:00 o'clock in the C.C.F. headquarters, downstairs in the Canadian Danish Club Building, 114-7th Ave. East. Enjoy yourself!

Writer: "If I work late at night I invariably have difficulty in getting to sleep afterwards."

Reader: "Why don't you try reading over what you have written?"

donations and collections. The members are convinced that every town should have a club. The club will again take a sustaining membership.



A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

CFRN CFCN CHAT

THURSDAY, 9:15 p.m.

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SOCIAL CREDIT'S TORY PARTNER

## S.C. Underground Dictatorship

By J. E. Cook,  
C.C.F. Provincial Organizer

ONE is forced to marvel at the fear of reprisal that has been inspired by a legislative and public administrative body in this Alberta electorate in the past 15 years.

The C.C.F. is charged by its political opponents with an intention to set up a sort of dictatorship that will destroy the liberty of the individual. The new Social Credit federal policy, so recently, and unctuously, outlined by its National Leader, by inference at least, implies that nowhere



else is there hope of political and economic freedom for the individual, with or without social security. Certainly, Mr. Low, Mr. Manning and their trained imitators always say there is grave danger of losing individual liberty under any scheme of social security development that embraces everyone, is co-operative in its concept, and administered at cost.

**Fear Reaction.**  
Persons prominent in farm and co-operative movements have sent

membership dues and donations to this office with the request that they be not publicized. Attendance at a C.C.F. meeting or convention puts ministers of the gospel, government employees, teachers, holders of leases for hay or pasture, licensed premises for one purpose or another, on a spot. So hot has this spot become that many otherwise convinced C.C.F.'ers are afraid to declare themselves.

The Hon. Mr. Manning made the basic theme of his recent election campaign the charge that the proposals of the C.C.F. must inevitably lead to a condition of political and economic servitude where individual freedom would be seriously interfered with.

But right here in this lovely foothill province of Alberta, rich and busy, expressions of fear of political reprisals are as common as the protestations of its premier that the party now in power has exclusive right to any claim of Christian Democracy or Christian intentions in social administration.

There is fear in the hearts of men and women who have leaves in the foothill country, where there have been cancellations, where there seemed no reason other than that of opposition politically.

There is fear in the hearts of holders of liquor licenses, and it is a regular thing for a C.C.F. organizer to be told "it might not look good to have a copy of the People's Weekly on the reading table of an hotel", although almost without exception there will be the regular weekly edition of the Canadian Social Creditor.

There is fear in the hearts of government employees, even those on highways, and others far from any possibility of affecting policy plans, because their fellows have been fired when there seemed no reason.

There is care in the actions of leaders of the farm, labor, and co-operative movements because "we have to deal with the government and it would reflect, if we were active" in some other political party." There is care on the part of members of school boards and municipal councils.

**S.C. Democracy!**  
Democracy is not voting alone. Democracy is the right of small governments to determine policy. But it is no secret in Alberta that grants to municipalities depend on

the recommendation of the M.L.A. or the department. It is often admitted there has been a positive political tinge to the amounts handed out to the different municipal districts, and municipal councillors are particularly careful.

This may be Social Credit democracy, but it is not Christian administration. It follows a pattern that is accepted only because it has developed so slowly and so insidiously over the last 15 years. This has happened to a people who, under a U.F.A. government, were proud that appointments and policies were determined without political bias.

It is a depressing experience to be told, day after day, and many times a day, "I would like to, but it will cost me my job, my business or ruin my chances to get a grant for road work."

That a political party has been allowed to prevent people taking a stand on what they believe to be right is a negation of Christian democracy. We never can have freedom unless we are prepared to at least risk paying the price.

We do have to take sides if Christian Democracy is to come into existence in Alberta.

## Prove It's Just

(Continued from Page 1)

Park had refused to withdraw the proposed measure, reminding the government that "equal pay for equal work" affecting women is a plank in the Conservative platform adopted last fall.

**"Exploited"**

During debate on the bill, Miss Agnes Macphail (C.C.F., East York) referred to the working members of her sex as "exploited" and said: "Women are now persons; the privy council has so decided. And since men are also persons, all should get paid the same."

From a magazine article, she quoted: "Any dumbbell gets more than a woman just because he's a man." Adding a personal footnote, she observed: "Well, that's true, I won't bother to name any dumbbells, but it's true."

"It's a pity," she said, "that men can't have the children or they could have the whole world to themselves, all the jobs, all the pay, and everything."

## Cradle to Grave

(Continued from Page 1)

times of prosperity, but many of them fear the consequences of planning because of the fantastic picture which C.C.F. opponents have built up in people's minds.

**Responsible To People**

He pointed out that public corporations like the C.N.R., T.C.A., C.B.C., Polymer, Ontario Hydro and Saskatchewan crown corporations all must report to the representatives of the people and give an accounting of their stewardship. But not so the large monopoly corporations who are not responsible to anyone except themselves. He explained that officialdom or so-called bureaucracy is characteristic of our modern economic life. He pointed to the Bell Telephone Company and Canada Packers as instances of institutions which require a large number of officials to direct them. Under public ownership, however, such officials are responsible to the people's representatives in parliament. The C.C.F. program of economic planning, he emphasized, is the first important step toward economic democracy and away from domination and interference with people's lives.

**Public Ownership**

The C.C.F. contends that in order to have economic democracy and continuous prosperity it is necessary for the people to own the basic industries which are now monopolized. He pointed to the refusal of Canadian manufacturers to produce weapons of war when the government proposed to set a 5 per cent limit on their profits. The government could not insist because it did not own the industry and therefore did not have the final say. The C.C.F., he said, doesn't propose to socialize for its own sake but only to the extent that it is necessary to increase the human happiness and freedom of the people. He was, he said, as much opposed to Communist dictatorship as he was to that of Hitler.

On the foundation of prosperity through planning and through social ownership of the key levers of our economy, the C.C.F. wants to erect a system of social security from the cradle to the grave, similar to that being put into operation in Britain, he stated. "It is the only way to make freedom mean something," Mr. Lewis maintained.

**Opportunity To Use Rights**

What we have got today, he explained, is a system of rights—the right of free speech and other concepts of freedom which have become part of our thinking and, he added, they are very important, and the C.C.F. does not for one moment belittle the importance of those rights. These rights, he insisted, are merely the foundation of the house of freedom. The walls

## STOCK AFRICAN WATERS WITH BRITISH TROUT.

Forty-four thousand English trout eggs have been sent by air to South Africa. They are to be used for stocking the lakes and rivers with fish of a high quality. They travelled to Johannesburg packed on damp moss in two special light aluminum containers

and roof are the opportunity to use those fights.

**International Affairs**

Referring to the vote against the Atlantic Pact at the C.C.F. convention in B.C., Mr. Lewis said it took place in the last hour or two of the convention when a goodly part of the delegates had left for their homes and there was only a slim majority in favor of the resolution.

The C.C.F. international policy, he said, was based on the desire to make the United Nations Organization the instrument through which we could work on the international level as well as giving every assistance to the economic rebuilding of western Europe through the Atlantic Pact and E.R.P. Socialists the world over, he said, have come to the conclusion that the U.S.S.R. and its satellites were not prepared under any circumstances, except on their own terms, to co-operate in building the U.N. as an instrument of peace. The C.C.F. was unalterably opposed to dictatorship. It believed that true democracy was based on economic security for all the people.

Mrs. J. W. Adair introduced Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Jean McNeely, chairman of the organization and membership committee, appealed for support of the committee's efforts. Art Thornton was chairman of the meeting.

## No Time To Lose

(Continued from Page 4)

there will be millions of dollars worth of Big Business anti-C.C.F. propaganda going over the air and into the mailboxes of every Canadian home. Big Business, which for so long has ridden so comfortably on the backs of farmers, workers and little businessmen, doesn't want to get off and walk.

Our goal is a C.C.F. government at Ottawa, but never forget that every vote cast for the C.C.F., even where it may not elect a candidate, is an expression of a powerful force—public opinion. And never forget that the people who believe in the C.C.F. must answer the million-dollar false propaganda of Big Business, by telling the truth of the C.C.F. This means both work and money. Our campaign fund opens today. (The Big Business pot never stops simmering, it's on the boil now!) Don't neglect to make your contribution, big enough, and soon enough to make sure that the C.C.F. can do the job!

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## A BIT OF Nonsense

Dad: "When I was a little boy, Willie, I didn't tell lies."  
Willie: "How old were you when you started?"

A motorist who was picked up unconscious after a smash, opened his eyes as he was being carried into a nearby service station. He began to kick and struggle and tried desperately to get away. Afterwards he explained that the first thing he saw was a "Shell" sign, and "some fool was standing in front of the 'S'."

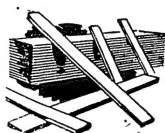
## "TOUGH SCRATCHING" FOR MANY AMERICANS

WASHINGTON.—If the U.S. Census Bureau is right in its report, there were 37 million American families in 1947. Four million of them had incomes under \$1,000 a year, six million had incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and eight million were between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

At the upper end of the scale, over a million families had incomes over \$10,000.

Thus, 10 of each 37 families had incomes, which could not possibly pay for decent housing or necessities of life. Another eight of each 37 were having "mighty tough scratching", and only one of each 37 was in the prosperous "upper bracket".

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## LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province.

**UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Edmonton, Alberta.**  
MEETINGS  
Local 233 (Burns)—Second Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8 p.m.  
Local 243 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—7:30 p.m.  
Local 250 (Swifts)—First Thursday of each month; Alberta Avenue Hall—8:30 p.m.  
Local 219 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month; Ritchie Community Hall—8:00 p.m.  
Local 245 (Horse Co-op)—First Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.  
Local 308 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month; U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.  
Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month; U.P.W.A. Office—8:00 p.m.

**General Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in May William, 9648 106A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Smith 9517 8th Avenue.**

**IRE FIGHTERS, No. 209, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF—Meets in May 2 Fire Hall, President, A. J. G. Baker, 14509, 101 Ave. Sec. Trans. J. Graham, 11947, 92 St., Edmonton.**

## CCF Premier

(Continued from Page 2)

Douglas' eye and he stepped forward with all the bounce of a pugilist going in for the final punch.

"My friend," he said, "our opponents in Saskatchewan learned it was no use calling us Communists and so instead they went around warning the voters that we were nice people with soft hearts—and soft heads. They said we'd do everything for everybody and we'd spend money like drunken sailors."

"This is the financial position of Saskatchewan today. During the first four years we reduced our provincial debt by \$72,000,000—by one-third. It was the first time any of our debt had ever been retired and when we went down to the financial house in New York and said we didn't want to refund a certain bond issue, we wanted to pay it, the poor man faints. In spite of the biggest expenditures in history we have not had to increase taxes—we have reduced taxes on the ordinary person by wiping out 50% of the special sales tax, exempting essential goods. We have increased our revenue by cutting our interest bill, by increasing liquor revenue through imposing more taxes and less profits, by the economy of a central purchasing agency for the government, and by increased royalties.

"Why a mineral company in the north of our province used to make over \$8 million a year profit and pay no more than \$70,000 a year in royalties for the irreplaceable resources they were using. Well, they pay more than that now! But I met the president of the company the other day, and he wasn't rolling his own cigarettes or wearing patches on his trousers, so I guess he's getting along all right."

It was Tommy Douglas at his best. He has thrilled and enchanted audiences packed into auditoriums five times as large. But as the Chateau salon slowly emptied, that group of well-dressed citizens were smiling at each other like the home-town folks at a rural chicken supper. They were Tommy's friends.

"How are you getting on at home since your wife went away?"

"Fine. I've reached the highest point of efficiency. I can put my socks on from either end."



## Notes On Current Events

By Wm. Irvine, M.P.

### Capitalism Rechristened

In a striking headline, the Vancouver Sun announces the issue in the election now in progress in that province. The headline says: "Coalition Stakes All On Issue of Free Enterprise."

"Free enterprise," the name chosen by those who re-christened capitalism, is not a case of attaching a repulsive name to a rose in the assurance that its smell will still be sweet—in spite of the name. On the contrary, it is like pinning a sweetly suggestive title

on something which has become offensive to the senses through the spread of its odoriferous decay. Monopoly capitalism has lost its attraction for 99% of the Canadian people. It still stinks in the nostrils of those who experienced the hungry thirties and who have been struggling against a rising cost of living since the close of the war. What is the reason for the new name?

The new name, "Free Enterprise," was selected not as a fitting

description of what capitalism is, but because that phrase is expressive of what every Canadian wants. Canadians want to be "free" and they love to be enterprising. The name "Free Enterprise," therefore, stands for what Canadians want to be and not for what capitalism is. It remains to be seen whether or not the people can be fooled into believing that monopoly capitalism will become free enterprise by the single act of pinning a new tag upon it.

### Bergen Speaks for Charlie

Seldom if ever in Canadian history has the voice of monopoly been so clearly, so blatantly, and so shamelessly re-echoed by the parties it pays to do its bidding than was done in the government statement to the people when the present British Columbia election was called. In that statement, the government indicates that it is interested in establishing large business concerns, "perhaps the most important of these," it was declared, "is the aluminum industry, which would involve an in-

vestment of approximately \$300,000,000."

The statement of Premier Johnston and his first lieutenant, Mr. Anscomb, who is the Conservative chief of the Coalition, goes on to say: "In order that assurances can be given to large investors who have indicated a desire to locate here, it is felt that there should be a clarification of the future political administration in this province." And the sort of assurance which is needed, these gentlemen go on to state in these

words: "If British Columbia is to continue to prosper we feel that such can only be accomplished when the people are assured of a continuance of the principles of free enterprise." Note that "the people" in that sentence means the monopolists like the Aluminum Company. For the statement continues: "This assurance must be given to those who are ready and willing to invest large sums of money in the development of our province." Thus spake political "Charlie" from his seat on the knee of the economic Bergen.

### Monopoly Threatens the People

What is the real meaning of this pronouncement? It is nothing more or less than a threat to the people of British Columbia; a threat made to them by the political party spokesmen; a threat which virtually says: "Unless you vote for the privileges your masters want they will starve you." There could be no better proof than that statement that free enterprise is dead. And it was murdered by monopolies like the Aluminum Company. Since when has free enterprise demanded that the people elect a government pledged to underwrite the investments of the enterprising? No, it is only a monopoly that wants such assurances, and it is only a monopoly that can force people to give them.

The Aluminum Company of Canada is an international cartel. It is more powerful than all the provincial governments of Canada put together—as long as it is allowed to hold its privileges. What a travesty for it to make an appeal for votes in the name of free enterprise! The fact is that if all the people of British Columbia, or any one of them, decided to try free enterprise in the aluminum business, this very company whose government is trying to be elected in the name of free enterprise, would drive such individuals or even the B.C. government itself out of business.

The government says that "assurances must be given to those who invest large sums." But there are no assurances offered

to those who invest their skill, their bodies and their lives. Indeed, they will have to sacrifice in order to "assure" the profits of the monopolies. It is not surprising that monopolies should seek thus to further entrench themselves. It is not even surprising that they should do so in the sacred name of freedom. The real surprise will be if the people are really tricked by this proffered mess of pottage.

Capitalism is the greatest, indeed the only enemy of free enterprise. No one who knows the meaning of an event or understands the English language can contemplate the formidable list of Canadian monopolies and say, "Behold free enterprise!" Monopoly is the very antithesis of free enterprise, and has driven free enterprise out of the running.

It is true that there are still many small business concerns which might be regarded as true samples in themselves of free enterprise, and yet even these are hampered and conditioned by the great monopolies in basic industries like steel, fuel, power, transportation and banking. The type of a nation's economy is determined by the basic factors which give direction to the system as a whole. In Canada that direction is decidedly given by the monopolistic concerns. And yet in B.C. we have one of the great monopolies threatening the people of that province with starvation and doing it through the government in the name of free enterprise.

Free enterprise in the economic arena depends upon equal access by every person to the natural resources of the country. International Nickel has a monopoly on that, so there can be no free enterprise there; the steel companies have grabbed all the iron ore, lumber barons have got the forests, power companies have got the rivers, Chemicals Ltd. control the drugs, the bankers' association controls the finance, so that in these and many other important fields free enterprise has long since disappeared. Free enterprise should mean that every person should be free to use the natural resources in a free enterprise economy. Does any lumberjack in B.C. think he can enterprise in the MacMillan forests? Does any same person in Alberta think he can free enterprise in oil while Standard Oil owns the fields? Does any miner think he can free enterprise in the iron ore fields of Quebec and Labrador when the exclusive rights of exploitation of these resources have been already given as a present to less than a hundred men in the Dominion of Canada? No, free enterprise has gone. It has been killed by monopoly. What Premier Johnston means by free enterprise is that monopolies shall continue free to exploit all the rest of the people. If the people vote for Mr. Johnston and other leaders who stand for monopoly then the people will be deliberately shackling themselves to slavery and want. They have a choice in every election.



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## Personal Stuff

(Continued from Page 1)

close to Arizona. It was a 'long drive but we wanted to get far enough to allow us as much time as possible next day to go to the Grand Canyon.

The entrance to the southern rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is from Williams, in Arizona. It is fifty-seven miles. It has often been said that no one is ever prepared for his first glimpse of the Grand Canyon, no matter how many pictures he has seen or descriptions he has read of the great gash in the earth's surface carved by the ruthless energy of a mighty river and the erosive action of rain, snow, heat, frost and wind over a period of seven to nine million years. It is an awe-inspiring sight, a mile-deep gulf averaging ten miles across and filled with towering turrets, precipitous bluffs and rugged crags of fantastic shape and brilliant color. The Canyon was discovered more than four hundred years ago, in 1540, by Don López de Cardenas, a captain in Coronado's expedition. It was not until 1919 that it was made a national park by the Congress of the United States. It may be approached from the north or south and is worth taking an extra day to see. We felt well rewarded for a long day's drive.

We had not intended going to Boulder Dam. It seemed from the map to be quite a bit out of our way as we travelled west on Highway 66. But at Williams I picked up a little booklet from which I learned that it was really only 27 miles longer to leave the highway at Kingman and travel north to the dam, through Boulder City and Las Vegas, Nevada, then south on Highway 91 to where it joins 66 at Barstow. So we went round

that way. Next week I am going to write about Boulder Dam. It thrilled me. I hope I will be able to make you feel a bit of my own reaction to a great and imaginative project. The trip across the desert to Bakersfield, California, where we stayed all night, was one just as well forgotten. Only the giant cactus and the flowers in the places where the desert was in bloom provided any interest. It was 99 in the shade at Baker, Nevada, which is not far from Death Valley. The wind blew into the car like heat from a furnace.

West from Bakersfield in the Central Valley of California there is some irrigated land and potato growing appears to be the main farming activity. There were acres and acres of potato fields apparently near maturity. Then the irrigation peters out and the desert takes over again, probably the most completely barren of any part of the continent. For many miles the highway (466) runs through a desolate waste of sand on which nothing, not even sage brush, grows. It seems a long time before the road gets into the hills to the east of Pas Robles, on Highway 101. It was our intention to go north on this main highway, branching off to the coast not far from Santa Cruz, which was our destination. But we couldn't forget last year and that glorious stretch of coast road south for a hundred miles from Monterey. So we travelled on a little byway that runs through the hills from Pas Robles to Cambria on the coast. What a road! Some of the grades were as nearly straight up and down as could be navigated and we almost had to bend the car around some of the corners. But it was worth it when finally we came down the last hill to breathe the salt tang of the sea and watch the breakers roar in to hurl them-

## Daily Press Is

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, has done to it. Yet in the recent debate in the Ontario legislature an important amendment was won when it was decided that the Star would not have to be sold until after the next provincial election. I have every confidence that in that election the C.C.F. will become the government of Ontario and the press of this province will be saved from further encroachments on its freedom by reactionary Tory interests," Mr. Coldwell said.

### Monopoly Grip

The attempt of the founders of the Winnipeg Citizen to break into the newspaper field had shown up two other aspects of monopoly's grip on the press of Canada, Mr. Coldwell said. One of these was the "vested interest" which established dailies have in the only two national news services—the British United Press and Canadian Press. Newcomers are prevented from getting these essential services. In addition, a priority system is in effect in the newsprint field, and newsprint companies allocate all existing supplies to established newspapers.

"Monopoly prevents the development of new dailies in Canada and the evolution of capitalism, steadily promotes amalgamations, suspensions and so on. Add to these the power of the advertiser... editors who want to stay with a financially successful newspaper often feel it is discreet not to disagree with the viewpoint of their advertisers.

"Without a truly free press selves on the rugged headlands. It was a sunny day and a delightful one on which to end a trip that had in it too much of desert desolation.

Canadian democracy will become only a mockery," Mr. Coldwell said. "It is time to tackle the problem of free expression in this land of ours."

"I advertised that the poor would be welcome in this church," said the minister, "and after inspecting the collection, I see that they have come."

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